THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,554. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

SHIP SULIMANSHAH, Nacoda HAJEE BACKER, will sail for Persian Gulf on the 1st proximo, taking Cargo for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.
THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.
THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 14th April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.
Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, Camballa Hill
For particulars, enquire of Messrs. HEERJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 7, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FROM THE 15TH PROXIMO.—A large commodious and airy Upper Storied House, with Godown and Stable, situated No. 4 Bake house Lane, Rampart Row, well adapted for an Office or Bank, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.
23rd March 1863.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 3, Clare Road Byculla, six Rooms, separate entrances. Apply to Mr W BOND on the Premises.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE at G. BURSTALL & Co.'s Chinchpoogly Yellow, white, and dark water bar soap, also scented Soa. Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Gunpowder, Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping, Stop and Bib Brass Cocks.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Some Tierces of Prime Mess Beef and Barrels of Irish Pork. Apply to Captain MARSHALL, Ship *King of Italy*, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Frosting, Blackening, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabbers, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains, Pigs, &c.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved.... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Chargin and Lockets, from ..... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month, Lever..... 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..... 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..... 300
ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.
FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.
N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.
Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

NOTICE.—*Consignees of Goods* per Ship "*Pudsey Dawson*" Captain BAKER, from China, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible after they have left the Ship's deck.
B. H. CAMA,
Agent for the *Pudsey Dawson*.
Bombay, 13th April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Books, etc., for Sale.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on the safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.
Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions and Rules for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*
Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.
London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.
* Bill in price by post.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINI G & Co.

Just published.—8vo. sd. 1 Rupee,
A LETTER TO THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., M.P. ON THE COTTON QUESTION. By Major CHARLES L. SHOWERS, late Officiating Political Agent Meywar, Rajpootana.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED—one copy of each of the following Books:—
A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF INDIA, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, Including an Outline of the Early History of Hindustan. By Henry Beveridge, Esq., Advocate. 3 vols. Illustrated by above 500 Engravings on Wood and Steel, Antiquities, Views, Manners and Customs, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c., &c.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this admirable work The more we see of it the more we are convinced that the favorable opinions expressed by the press in general on its first appearance, will be fully justified by the result, and that this will prove, when complete, one of those rare books that claim a position in every library."—*Cheltenham Journal.*
"The accuracy and finish of the maps and engravings, the beauty of the paper and type, and the great care with which manifestly all the records of our Indian conquests have been searched, render this a most valuable addition to the history of our colonial empire."—*John Bull.*
"It is written in a clear and good style; is well printed and got up; the engraving in wood and steel are extremely well executed; and there are maps and other appliances to assist in perfectly apprehending the text."—*Critic.*
Price Rs. 39½.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER; A General Dictionary of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Descriptive: including comprehensive Accounts of the Countries, Cities, Principal Towns, Villages, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Mountains, Valleys, &c., in the World. Edited by W. G. Blackie, Ph.D., F.R.G.S. Illustrated by nearly 750 Engravings. 2 vols.
"This excellent book of reference..... All the articles we have examined, whether long or short, exhibit a greater degree of correctness in minute detail than we should have thought practicable in so comprehensive a work."—*Athenæum.*
Price Rs. 58½.

THE CARPENTER AND JOINER'S ASSISTANT; Being a Comprehensive Treatise on the Selection, Preparation, and Strength of Materials, and the Mechanical Principles of Framing, with their Applications in Carpentry, Joinery, and Hand Railing; also, a Course of Instruction in Practical Geometry, Geometrical Lines, Drawing, Projection, and Perspective, and an Illustrated Glossary of Terms used in Architecture and Building. By James Newlands Borough Engineer of Liverpool. Illustrated by an extensive Series of Plates, and many hundred Engravings on Wood.
Price Rs. 35.

THE CABINET-MAKER'S ASSISTANT; a Series of Original Designs for Modern Furniture, with descriptions and details of construction. Half bound Morocco.
"The work now before us takes up the subject in a proper spirit, and is calculated to produce a very beneficial effect on the trade to which it is addressed."—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*
Price Rs. 42½.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES: Their Progress, Mechanical Construction, and Performance, with the Recent Practice in England and America. By Daniel Kinnear Clark, Engineer. Illustrated by an extensive Series of Plates, and Numerous Engravings on Wood. 2 vols.
"In this particular department of engineering Mr. Clark has diligently striven to accumulate all known facts, to deduce from them, as far as possible, general laws, and to systematize the heterogeneous materials presented to him, either by his own researches or by the communications of other observers."—*Artizan.*
Price Rs. 50.

THE ENGINEER AND MACHANIST'S DRAWING-BOOK: A Complete Course of Instruction for the Practical Engineer; comprising Linear Drawing, Projections, Eccentric Curves, the various forms of Gearing. Reciprocating Machinery, Sketching and Drawing from the Machine, Projection of Shadows, Tinting and Colouring, and Perspective, on the basis of the Works of M. Le Blanc and MM. Armengaud. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood.
Price Rs. 26½.

THE ENGINEER AND MACHINIST'S ASSISTANT: Being a Series of Plans, Sections, and Elevations of Steam Engines, Water Wheels, Spinning Machines, Mills for Grinding Tools, &c., taken from Machines of Approved Construction; with Detailed Descriptions and Practical Essays on various departments of Machinery. 2 vols.
Price Rs. 52½.

FAMILY WORSHIP: A Series of Prayers, with Doctrinal and Practical Remarks on Passages of Sacred Scripture, for every morning and Evening throughout the Year; adapted to the Services of Domestic Worship. With 21 highly finished Engravings. Price Rs. 19½.

THE MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR. Comprehending Principles, Rules, and Tables, in the various departments of Mathematics and Mechanics. By W. Grier, C.E. Sixteenth Edition. Cloth, Rs. 5½.

THE MECHANICS POCKET DICTIONARY. A Note-Book of Technical Terms, Rules, and Tables, useful in the Mechanical Arts. With Engravings of Machinery, and nearly 200 Diagrams on Wood. By W. Grier, C.E. Thirteenth Edition. Cloth, Rs. 5½.

BOOK OF SCOTTISH SONG: A Collection of the Best and most Approved Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical Notices regarding them and their Authors, and an Essay on Scottish Song. Beautifully printed with Coloured Borders. Engraved Frontispiece and Title. Rs. 6.

BOOK OF SCOTTISH BALLADS: A Comprehensive Collection of the Ballads of Scotland, with numerous illustrative Notes. Printed uniformly with, and by the Editor of the *Book of Scottish Song*. With Engraved Frontispiece and Title. Rs. 6.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WODHALL.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863 Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rare and Valuable Botanical Works now offered at the following prices:
RHEDE'S HORTUS MALABARICUS."
HORTUS MALABARICUS; de variis generis arboribus et fructibus siliquosis *Lat.*; *Malabar*; *Arab*; *Brachman*: character; nomin: expressis adjecta FLORUM, FRUCTUM, SEMINUMQUE nativo magnitud: *vera delineatione* colorum viriumque *accurata descriptione* adornata per nobilissimum ac generosissimum D. D. HENRICUM van RHEDE tot DRAAKESTEIN et Th: J. ab Almeloveen :—notis adauxit et commentariis illustravit JOHANNES COMMELINUS.
10 vols.; folio; half bound; arranged in a wooden box, iron bound, for travelling. Rs. 130.
"PLANTÆ RARIORES ASIATICÆ."
Descriptions and figures of a select number of East Indian Plants,
By N. WALLICH, M. D.
3 *Vols. imperial folio.* Rs. 300.
A beautiful impression of this important and scarce work and offered at much less than it has been sold for in England.
"ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOTANY,"
AND
OTHER BRANCHES OF NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS,
BY
J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., &c. &c.
2 *Vols. folio* Rs. 100. *Originally sold for Rs.* 150.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co

THE BEST LATIN DICTIONARY.
LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON, Dr. Andrews. 8vo. Rs. 12.
"The best Latin Dictionary, whether for the scholar or advanced student."—*Spectator.*
"We have no hesitation in saying it is the best Dictionary of the Latin language that has appeared."—*Literary Gazette*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW READY.
MEMOIRS of LADY MORGAN: Autobiography, Correspondence, and Letters. 2 vols. 8vo. 27 Rs.
"The rich store of material she has left for our intellectual gratification in these two volumes is full of piquant memories and piquant reading, and form a record of the life of one of the most gifted women which the century has produced."—*Observer, Dec.* 14, 1862.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Rhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Manson Bible, royal 12mo. Rs. 8 8 0. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.
Gospel of Mark in *nagri*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE PRINCE CONSORT:
His Speeches and addresses, with an introduction giving an outline of his character; portrait. 8vo. cloth Rs. 8-0.
MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET-BOOK.—A Pocket-Book of Useful Formulæ and Memoranda for Civil and Mechanical Engineers. By G. L. Molesworth. Oblong roan with elastic band. Rs. 3-4.
HORSE RACING; Its History and Early Records of the Principal and other Race Meetings, Anecdotes, &c. &c. 8vo. Rs. 9-0.
H.M.S. HANNIBAL AT PALERMO AND NAPLES.—During the Italian Revolution, 1859-60. By Admiral Sir R. Mansfield. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4-8.
THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED IN DAILY LIFE.—By J. Timbs. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-12.
PUNCH RELISSUE. Vol. 25, boards. Rs. 3-12.
REMOSTHENES' MISCELLANEOUS ORATIONS.—The Fifth and Completing Volume. Translated by C. R. Kennedy. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
THE QUEEN'S MARIES by Whyte Melville 3 8
Martin's Tour of Waterloo 1 8
——The Steam Engine 0 12
Enquire Within upon Everything 2 0
Cæsar de Bello Gallico. With English Notes by Prof. Long 3 12
London Labour and London Poor, 4 vols 24 12
The Prisons of London. By Mayhew 8 0
Alexander's Military Examination Questions 1 8
Hamilton's Ditto for Lieutenancy 3 12
——Ditto Captaincy 4 8
Robertson's Military Catechism 1862 ..... 3 12
Infantry Sword Exercise 0 8
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Gilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash; Rs.* 7, *Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.
N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.
*** Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.
THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS to the Latest Surveys, may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:— Rs. As.

Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	3	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.
MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay *Gazette* Office, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Valuable work of Reference for Medical Men
AN EXPOSITORY LEXICON OF THE TERMS ANCIENT AND MODERN in Medical and General Science including a complete Medico Legal Vocabulary, &c. by R. G Mayne, M.D., 8vo. cloth Rs. 37.
"We would remind all engaged in scientific pursuits having any connexion with medicine, that Dr. Mayne's Lexicon has lately appeared. There is no other work of the kind to be put in comparison with it, and its present purchase we hold to be a good investment. * * * * *—Lancet*, November 27th, 1858
"The Dictionary contains a large amount of information well arranged, and very accessible; and we have little doubt that it will soon come to be regarded as a necessary appendage to the library table of every man of science and scientific dilettante."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1860.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

NO NAME by Wilkie Collins, 3 vols	Rs.	20 0
MARRIED IN HASTE by Lascelles Wraxall, 3 vols..		20 0
——A NOVEL FULL OF EXCITEMENT.		
VERNER'S PRIDE by Mrs. Wood, authoress of "East Lynne," &c., 3 vols		20 0
BARRINGTON by Charles Lever, 8vo.		10 8
MISTRESS AND MAID by the author of "John Halifax," 2 vols. crown 8vo		14 0
WINIFRED'S WOOING by Georgiana Craik		8 0
THE DUCHESS OF TRAGEITO by the authoress of "Mary Seaham"		5 12
MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MYSELF AND MY RELATIVES, illustrated by Millais		3 12
THE QUEEN'S MARIES by Whyte Melville		3 8
THE DOUBLE PROPHECY by W. Carleton, 2 vols		7 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HURST AND BLACKETT'S SERIES, each. Rs. 3-12.
GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY.
"We commend 'Grandmother's Money' to readers in search of a good novel. The characters are true to human nature, the story is interesting, and there is throughout a healthy tone of morality."—*Athenæum.*
THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN ITALY. By Mrs. G. Gretton
"Mrs. Gretton had opportunities which rarely fall to the lot of strangers of becoming acquainted with the inner life and habits of a part of the Italian Peninsula which is the very centre of the national crisis. We can praise her performance as interesting, unexaggerated, and full of opportune instruction."—*The Times.*
THE OLD JUDGE, BY SAM SLICK.
"The publications included in this Library have all been of good quality; many give information while they entertain, and of that class the book before us is a specimen."—*Examiner.*
THE LIFE OF JEANNE D'ALBERT. By Miss Frere.
"We have read this book with great pleasure, and have no hesitation in recommending it to general perusal. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne D'Albert, and the narrative is as trustworthy as it is attractive."—*Post.*
STUDIES FROM LIFE, By the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."
"These 'Studies from Life' are remarkable for graphic power and observation. The book will not diminish the reputation of the accomplished author."—*Saturday Review.*
THE LAIRD OF NORLAW. By the Author of "Mrs Margaret Maitland."
"Scottish life and character are here delineated with true artistic skill."—*Herald*
NO CHURCH.
"We advise all who have the opportunity to read this book. It is well worth the study."—*Athenæum.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.
No. XXX.—FOR APRIL 1863—ending Vol. V. (1000 pp. cl. 8vo, *Rs.* 8 *post-paid*)—
IS REPLETE with FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES, comprising the First of a Series of Secular Sermons by Sir Charbook Sham.
Lady Denleigh's Revenge.
The Gypsies.
HYMNS of LIFE: Matins, Joy-bells, Vespers, Vigils.
Simla: a Sketch.
Letters on Amateur acting.
The BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the COTTON TRADE.
Correspondence of Napoleon I.
Glimpses of Home: English Life, &c.
The Corpora Quadrigemina (concluded).
The Alps: Sanitas.
PEN-AND-INK PICTURES of PASSING PEOPLE.
Okamundel.
Literary Notices.—Military Summary.
Home and Indian Retrospects.
OURSELVES ONCE AGAIN: What we have accomplished, and what we hope to do in the future.
Turf Calendar.—Cricket.
&c. &c. &c.

☞ In the No. for MAY: a new tale—"The Red Lancers of Bundelkund,"—by the Author of "The Corpora Quadrigemina"; No. I. of a Series of Articles on "The Chief Towns of Sind"; "The Autobiography of a Sepoy"; "The Board of Censors, Bombay"; &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTION—*Rs.* 16 *per annum, including Indian Postage; to Soldiers' and Native Libraries Rs.* 14.
*** Back Volumes available—Rs. 8 each, *post-free.*
Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Satara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 5, Marine Street.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PIANOS.
HERBERT & Co., respectfully invite attention to the unequalled assortment of Pianofortes now opened out for trial and selection, in their large Music Room on the upper floor of No. 2, Rampart Row.
The following list comprises only those arranged in their order down the middle of the room:—
No. 1. A BROADWOOD'S GRAND SQUARE, secured for the climate of Bombay, by Broadwood & Co., London. This Piano has just arrived, and is in the same state as when first packed in its case; its quality may be known from the fact that it is found in good tune and fit for immediate use, not requiring any attention or tuning after a long voyage. Price Rs. 900.
No. 2. A GERMAN PIANO of very excellent tone, and of strong manufacture, made of well-seasoned Mahogany, and standing on four legs with a set of patent Glass Insulators underneath, complete, with its case, tuning apparatus, strings, &c., Rs. 500.
No. 3. A ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE, Grand Square, upon the new *sympathetic* principle, the Bass end of the instrument being connected with the treble by a patented invention, which gives uniformity of tone and greatly increased vibration. The exterior of this Piano is highly ornamental. Rs. 800.
No. 4. AN ORDINARY GERMAN PIANO. One of very sweet tone, contains the usual improvements found in instruments of this class, and is a good serviceable Piano. Rs. 450.
No. 5. A GERMAN PIANO similar to the above, but fitted with an Harmonium accompaniment, is in perfect accord with this novel attachment, and is well worthy of attention. Price for the whole, Rs. 700.
No. 6. A DOUBLE PIANOFORTE of the best Rosewood, playable in the usual way, and *self-playing* at the same time, so that its own music can be imitated or accompanied whilst playing—the music available for this Instrument exceeds the limits of an advertisement. A Catalogue is published from which selections may be made. Price of the Pianoforte alone, Rs. 2,500.
No. 7. AN OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE, with double apparatus similar to the above (No. 6) but of plainer finish and smaller. The metal works exposed to view on this Instrument are all *Electro Silvered*. The whole, with 50 pieces of self-performing Musical attachments, Rs. 1,200.
No. 8 and 9. BROADWOOD'S AND COLLARD'S Instruments, second hand—very good Pianos well worth an inspection, having been only two or three years in Bombay, and in excellent order. Open to an offer.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, specially published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.
Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 *Cash.*
Original Stereoscopic Slides.
Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.
His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort from a marble bust by Noble, International Exhibition.
The Grand Nave, from the Eastern Dome, giving a complete view of the interior of the building from East to West.
The Grand Nave, from the Western Dome, ditto ditto, from West to East.
The Italian Court giving also a receding view of Gibson's celebrated "Tinted Venus."
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View.)
The North-East Gallery of Architectural designs.
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)
The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View)
The Glass Court. (Second View.)
(The above is a remarkably effective Stereoscopic View.)
The Grecian Court. (First View.)
The Foreign Picture Gallery. (First View), giving in the Photograph the copy of Vandyke's Charles 1st.
The English Picture Gallery.
The Foreign Picture Gallery. (Second View.)
The Prussian Court. (Two Views.)
The North-West Transept.
Machinery. (Fourth View.) Western Annexe.
Glass by Naylor and Co.
Engraved Glass, by Do.
Two exquisite Stereoscopic effects.
Works in Terra Cotta.
Austrian Court, (Seventh View.)
STATUARY AND SCULPTURE.
The Roman Court. (First View.)
Venus, by Canova, from the original Statue.
Paphne, Bust, by Marshall Wood.
The Fortune Teller, by Gingilini.
The Sybil (from the Roman Court.)
L'Angeli dell' Arioste, Pilagni.
Venus (tinted in the original Sculpture.) By T. Gibson, R.A.
N.B.—This Scuiptare has excited the same amount of interest as the oil painting of the "Christian Martyr" by Paul de la Roche.
La Pieta, by Antonio Cali.
A Girl reading, by Magni.
Nymph and Cupid, by Miller, exhibited by Her Majesty.
Modesty, by Corbellini.
The Sleep of Sorrow, the Dream of Joy, R. Monti.
Zephyr and Flora Dancing, Benzoni.
The Daughter of Sion,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 15th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	139 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	17 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	91 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	162 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 350 dis. nom.
Egmoore Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jeejeebhoy Ardeshir Wadia Spinning Co.	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Turnstie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835 36		99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-5
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 313
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (10th April 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	465 to 475
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	455 to 475
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	445 to 450
New Oomrawuttee	"	425 to 427
Old Compta	"	428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	335 to 340
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	427 to 428
New Varavul	"	438 to 440
New Khandeish	"	429 to 422
New Poratchee	"	438 to 440
New Accote	"	428 to 430
New Mangalore	"	438 to 440
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640 to 1,645.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...		7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)		32 to 33
		38 to 39
Niger		27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d. per Rupee.
4	Do. at 1s.	11½d. "
3	Do. at 1s.	11½d. "
2	Do. at 1s.	11½d. "
1	Do. at 1s.	11½d. "
On demand	at 1s.	11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of England for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £250. Sums under £250 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3 "
Do.	do. 6	do.	4 "
Do.	do. 12	do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" " " On demand			
On Scotland } On Ireland }		1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentment* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per ann.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will be required to be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without client charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 3	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 2	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" On demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland } On Ireland }	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for those of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland		1s.	11d.	"
Drafts at 7 days' sight }				

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11½d.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at House to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 14	Boldon Lawn	Robinson	London 22 Nov.
	Bulwark	Bainmanyne	Liverpool 14 Dec.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat, 13 April.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Bulwark*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the ship *Punjaub*, from London to Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Apr. 11	Ottawa (s)	Augustyn	China, &c.
	Dhoney Letchemee	Nacoda	Culicut & Colombo.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Boldon Lawn*, from London.—Mr. Glendening and Mrs. Allan.

Per Ship *Bulwark*, from Liverpool.—Mr. S. Jackson.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—One hundred and ninty five natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester* to Surat.—One hundred and eighty six natives.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast.—Brigadier General Lucas; Mr. and Mrs. Faithfull; Captain Heath; Mr. Monicrieff; Miss Thompson; Mr. Williams; Mr. Reynold; Miss Crawford; Mr. Bullock; Captain Harris; Dr. McMaster; Captain Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter; Mr. Bannerman; Captain and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Kleukulcht; Mr. McEvoy; and twenty one natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The ship *Recorder*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—300 bags Coffee, 1,830 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 55 cases Camphor, 60½ cwt., Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta.

Hornet.—200 cases Olibanum, 432 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 65 boxes Seeotra Aloes, 40 cwt., Alabhoy Hubibbhoy.

Pride of the Ocean.—15 cases Wax, 17 cwt. 8 lbs., Thackery Narondass; 1 case White Sheetings, 46 pieces, Robert Frith and Co.; 2 cases Sundries, Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 6 bales Cow Hides, 30 corges, Dada Abdulla.

Prince Consort.—296 bags Gall, 333 cwt., Dadooba Pandoorung; 646 pieces E. Teeth, 22 cwt. 27 lbs., Ravagur Cooverjur; 507 packages Coir Yarn, 58½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 900 puckets Rapeseed, 450 cwt., C. Warwick; Loose Sapanwood, 200 cwt., Runchore Narronjee.

For Liverpool.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Hasdeck.—50 bales Jute, 132 cwt., Dewjee Cutchra.

General Neil.—160 bags Country Gall, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

King of Italy.—Loose Sapanwood, 150 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

Ainsort.—275 bales Cotton, 912½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Tudor.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 113 bales Munjeets, 382 cwt., 1 qr. 4 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.

Ocean Empress.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Husraz Curumay.

James Russell.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Etna.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Lilliput.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Beloochee.—110 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Coronet.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Freemason.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Curumchund Mooljee; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Samjee Hurry.

Anna Dorothea.—100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Duncarin.—53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Duke of Wellington.—25 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dulputbhoy Munsookbhoy; 291 bales Cotton, 3184 cwt., Hemchund Subhagchund; 356 bales Cotton, 1,246 cwt., Premchund Moteechund; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cullandass Vulubdass.

Black Eagle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 600 bundles Bhoysingseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Miletus.—475 bales Cotton, 1,781½ cwt., Vizlalldass Samuldass; 375 bales Cotton, 1,106½ cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 425 bales Cotton, 1,593¾ cwt., Nameedass Ludha; 299 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Kuttonjee Roopjee.

Feronia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Herald.—23 bales Cotton, 80½ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Tiger.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt.; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., D. Framjee and Co.; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Earl of Dalhousie.—78 bales Cotton, 273 cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Gourdhun Runchore; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsey Virjee.

Recorder.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsy Veljee

Cambay.—43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Sarocen.—479 bales Cotton, 1,781½ cwt., Caurdass Gourdhun; 475 bales Cotton, 1,781½ cwt., Samjee Bhugwandass; 154 bags Linseed, 231 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Wasp.—42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Ludhabhoy Nuthoo; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt.; 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Belasia; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

Algiers.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 80 bales Cotton, 260 cwt., Bappoo Visram; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kuttonjee Amerchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairaz Mukunjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Victoria.—20 bags Jingilly-seed, 20 cwt; 80 bags Khorasanseed, 120 cwt., Tairaz Bhanjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt, Bhanjee Jewraz; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt, Bhanjee Jewraz; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., John Barretto and Co.; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

For St. Thomas.

Bosphorus.—28 bales and 1 bundle bags 7,070 nos. Lyon, Brothers and Co.: 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—15 bags Cambay Stones and Goolmogly, Premjee Parpia.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Noyes, Lieut. E. H., 10th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Thompson, Lieut. R. T., 59th Regt., on medical certificate, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Gray, Lieut. R., 97th Regt., on leave, to Australia.
Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.
Cruickshank, Lieut. J. H. R., Engineers, on duty, to Chiploon.
Aitchison, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Heath, Captain G. M., Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
McMaster, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Burjorjee Ardeshir, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, on duty, to Sawuntwaree.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 14TH 1863

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103d Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regiment N. I., the Assistant for the day.

1. The weekly Committee of Survey, will assemble to-morrow, at 10 A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store House, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter, required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in garrison.

2. The Committee of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., is President, is adjourned until further orders.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope, 72nd Highlanders, attached General Depot, from 20th April to 19th May 1863, to remain in the Deccan.

Lieut. and Adjutant Thompson, of the General Depot, from 10 h to 20th instant, to proceed to Bombay from Khandalla, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

Lieut G. M. Lyons, 21st Regt. N. I., from 18th to 27th instant, to proceed to Malligaum, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1863.

No. 207.—The leave of absence to proceed to the Bengal Presidency, granted to Major J. Pogson, 17th Regt. N. I., by G. O. No, 103, dated 23rd Febrary last, is cancelled.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 13th April 1863.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is re-published.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, 30th March 1863.

The retirement from the service by the sale of his commission of Lieut. A. Jones, 95th Foot, is accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.—General List.—Lieut. J. W. Greenfield, attached to 14th Regt. N. I.

A Special Committee composed as follows, will assemble at Ahmednuggur on the 14th date as the President may name for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the English saddles and bridles, recently issued for the use of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards.

President.—Brevet Major T. T. Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance, Poona.

Members.—Captain H. Wallace, Commanding Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain J. C. Farquharson, paid doing duty Officer, 3rd Regt Light Cavalry.

The proceedings when closed to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

Captain Farquharson will proceed to Nuggur at the public expense.

The undermentioned Native Artillery Driver is transferred to the 9th Regt. N. I., General No. 811, Muddaree Ram.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Colaba, on the 4th April, the wife of Charles Bassett Knipe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, on the 2nd April, by the Revd. W. W. Phelps, Captain G. H. Hibbert Ware, 51st Light Infantry, to Mar a Julia, third daughter of the late William Goodenough Bayly, D. C. L., Vicar of the Fittleworth, Sussex; and niece of Colonel H. Rigby, Royal Engineers. No Cards.

At the Mission Church, Calcutta, on the 2nd April, by the Revd. George Lovely, Mr. Alfred Davies to Miss Alice Elizabeth Henry.

Post Office Notices.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 29—10 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND AND MUSCAT.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Over

them their responsibilities as such, and the benefit they would derive by doing their utmost to develop the resources of their different districts, more particularly now that railways and canals were available to convey any surplus produce to other markets. He exhorted them to educate their sons and daughters, by which alone they could ever expect to become a great and happy people, and pointed to England as an example. Of course he said a great deal more, and at the end I was glad to see a Moonshee step forward and read the translation, which the chiefs appeared to listen to with less of that vague stare they generally put on when listening to a *viva voce* translation from one of us. I defy the best interpreter in the country to do full justice to a speech such as that made by Lord Elgin to the Sikh chiefs and Sirdars *viva voce*.

The Chief has been keeping the troops here on the alert with parades, &c. There was a grand field day on Monday last. His Excellency was much pleased with all he saw and did.—*Englishman, April 6.*

LOCAL.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual exhibition of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday afternoon, His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presiding on the occasion. The meeting was well attended. Dr. Peet, the Principal of the College, read the Annual Report, after which scholarships and prizes were distributed to the successful students. His Excellency the Chairman then addressed the assembly, congratulating the Professors upon the progress made by the Institution, and exhorting the students to closer application to study. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings in a day or two.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—This place of amusement is to be highly honoured to-morrow evening by the presence of his Excellency the Governor, to witness the performance of the admired Farce of *Hunting the Turtle*, and the burlesque of *Fra Diavolo* or *the Beauty and the Brigands*, by Miss Grattan, assisted by the officers of H. M. 103rd regiment, Mr. F. Bury, Mr. A. Harrison, and several Amateurs of approved ability. Great pains have been bestowed upon the getting up of the pieces and the scenery has been entirely remodelled, and altogether we feel warranted in prophecying for the audience, an evening of rare amusement. The band of the Fusiliers is to be in attendance.

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—(*For the week ending Saturday last.*)—Under sentences of High Court 118; Petty Sessions 7; Magistrates order 138; Military Courts Martial, Europeans, 25; Naval Do. 2; Military Natives 2, Total 292. Of these are 25 men, Europeans Military prisoners; 49 men, Europeans, Civil prisoners, and Natives 204 men, 10 women, and 2 boys, the Civil prisoners, and 2 natives by Military Courts Martial, sick 12.

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labor, European 1, Natives 95; without hard labor, European 1, Natives 2; Transportation, Natives, 2; Penal Servitude, Europeans 2; for bail or contempt, Natives 1; untried, Europeans 2, Natives 12.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

At a Meeting of the Board on the 8th instant, it was resolved that the Surveyor be requested to erect forthwith a substantial parapet wall at the curve at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare roads, to guard against accidents by carriages going over the fall.

The Surveyor to the Board has also been requested to submit a plan and estimate for widening to 60 feet, the Parell road from the Byculla bridge up to Parell chawl.

A free supply of water has been granted to the Shephard's Alms-houses.

BUGGY AND CART STANDS.—Government have passed a resolution that the Municipal Commissioners are to be informed that Government have no objection to their paving the stands at the Money School and outside the Bazaar Gate, but that they see no occasion to make over the ground to the Commissioners, as requested in the letter of the Clerk to the Board.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 14th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, N.E.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 82.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine, wind S. Ther. 84. Bar. 30·07.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Fair, moderate S.W. breeze.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd March 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 13,143.			
Amount	Rs.	15,083	6 9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	8,228	9 9
Total...	Rs.	23,312	0 6

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,686.			
Amount	Rs.	7,909	1 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,142	8 8
Total...		10,051	9 8

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

THE following is a copy of the Preliminary Deed now being signed by the allottees of shares in this proposed new Bank:—

This Indenture made this day of in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, and whose seals are hereunto affixed, except Gavin Steel and Archibald Campbell Scott, of Bombay, Esquires, of the first part, and the said Gavin Steel and Archibald Campbell Scott of the second part. Whereas the several persons parties hereto of the first part have agreed to form a Company for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Bankers in England, India, and elsewhere under the name of The Bombay Joint Stock Bank, and for that purpose have determined to make application to Her Gracious Majesty to grant to them Her Royal Letters Patent, now this indenture witnesseth, that for carrying such agreement and determination into effect, each of the said parties hereto of the first part, so far only as relates to his own acts, deeds, and defaults respectively, and to the acts, deeds, and defaults of his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and agree with and to the said Gavin Steel and Archibald Campbell Scott, their executors and administrators as Trustees for and on behalf of the Company intended to be established in manner following, that is to say—

First.—That they, the said parties hereto of the first part, will take immediate steps for the formation of a Company to be called "The Bombay Joint Stock Bank," and for making an application to Her Majesty for a grant of Her Royal Letters Patent.

Second.—That the business of the Company shall be to carry on the trade of a Banker in all its Branches, and to do and transact all matters and things incident thereto as now existing, or which it may at any time hereafter be lawful for establishment for carrying on Banking or for dealing in Money or in Notes, Bills, or other Securities for Money to do or transact, under such restrictions and with such privileges as Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent may impose and confer.

Third.—That the Capital of the Company shall consist of or be taken to amount to Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, and shall be divided into Twenty-five Thousand shares, of Twenty Pounds each, with power to increase such Capital by the issue of new Shares to one Million Pounds.

Fourth.—That the Head Office of the Company shall be in London, with Agencies at Bombay and such other places as may hereafter be determined on.

Fifth.—That each of the parties hereto of the first part will accept and subscribe for so many shares in the Capital of the Company as are respectively set opposite to his signature to these presents, and will make a deposit of Rupees Twenty per share with Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Company of Bombay Merchants, on behalf of the Promoters hereinafter named at the time of the execution hereof, and that if any further deposit be called for by the Promoters before the execution of the Company's Deed of Settlement as next hereinafter stipulated, such further deposit shall be made within one week from the time the same shall have been called for by such Promoters, and in default of payment of such further sum within such time the sum of Rupees Twenty per share which shall have previously been deposited, shall thereupon become absolutely forfeited to the use and for the benefit of the Company.

Sixth.—Each of the parties executing these presents shall execute such Deed of Settlement of the Company as shall be sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and shall be prepared and submitted for execution after Her Majesty's Royal Charter shall have been obtained, and shall fulfil, abide by, and conform to all the covenants, provisoes, conditions, and agreements therein to be contained, and on the part of the shareholders to be fulfilled and kept, and on the execution of such Deed of Settlement the said sum of Rupees Twenty per share so deposited as hereinbefore provided together with any further deposit which may have been made shall be taken to form part and to have been paid on account and in reduction of the first call to be made under the said Deed of Settlement.

Seventh.—That if any party who shall have executed these presents shall refuse or neglect to execute the said Deed of Settlement so sanctioned, prepared, and submitted for execution as aforesaid, such party so refusing or neglecting shall thereupon forfeit the whole of the deposit he may have previously made to the use and for the absolute benefit of the Company.

Eighth.—That the Honorable Michael Hugh Scott, Robert Hannay, and Cowasjee Jehanghir, of Bombay, Esquires, are hereby recognized as the Promoters of the Company, and they and each of them are and is hereby fully authorised and empowered to take such measures in Bombay and England as may in their and each of their judgment and discretion be expedient for effectuating the objects of the Company; and they and each of them are and is hereby further authorized and empowered to appoint one or more person or persons conjointly with them or either of them or alone if necessary to act as Promoters of the Company, and all and whatsoever the Promoters hereby appointed, and any person or persons who may hereafter be appointed by virtue of this clause may do or cause to be done in the premises is hereby covenanted to be agreed to be ratified and confirmed.

Lastly.—Should the application to Her Majesty for a grant of Her Royal Letters Patent prove unsuccessful, all deposits which may have been made shall be returned after deducting whatever expenses may have been incurred.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—14TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Rama Bhaoo, a Hindoo, aged 25 years, was charged with stealing a piece of long cloth, valued at five rupees, the property of one Sillamon Tarr.

The prosecutor stated that he was a dealer in indigo and that the prisoner snatched the piece of cloth on Monday last, from off a cart, on which he was riding by the fish market, and immediately decamped with the plunder. Prisoner was pursued, and arrested with the stolen property in his possession.

A police sepoy, who caught the prisoner, corroborated the facts.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

DITTO.—Moondasawmee Chenay, was charged with stealing from Heerasawmee, two gold ear-rings, value eight and a half rupees, together with a lota, a coat, and a pair of boots, valued in all at eleven and a quarter rupees.

The prisoner it appears from the evidence of the prosecutor, was stopping in his house at Dhobee Talao. Having occasion to go out at about ten o'clock A.M. on Monday, he found on his return that the prisoner had left and that the ear-rings and other property were missing. He immediately gave information to the police of the robbery, and at about four o'clock on Monday, the prisoner was arrested while endeavouring to sell the rings to a Marwarree.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for six weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—14TH APRIL

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

MARWADEE TRICKS.—Gumna Khoosall and Khooma Khooshall, Marwadies, were placed at the bar charged with stealing two Government notes for fifty rupees each, the property of one Trimbuck Purshotum on Friday last.

Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

Trimbuck Purshotum stated,—I am a Marathi writer in the service of one Chimajee Ragooba Coombar, a house building contractor and reside near Cowasjee Patell's tank. On Friday the tenth day of April instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, my master gave me two Government Currency notes for fifty rupees each. He gave me these notes at his workshop at the New Factory at Tardeo: He gave me the money to pay the workmen. I went out to get the notes changed. After going to two or four places I went to the shop of the prisoners in Bhendy Bazar Road. I saw the prisoner No. 2 Khooma Khooshall in the shop, and a Marwadee boy with him. I shewed the said two notes to the prisoner No. 2 and asked him to give me change for them. He went out, and presently returned with the prisoner No. 1. The prisoner No. 1 asked where the notes were, and I handed them to him. He said that he had no silver in the house, and asked me what discount I would give if he got me the change. I consented to give him two annas discount. He then told me to sit down on the chair, and went away with the notes. The prisoner No. 2 and the boy remained with me in the shop. I waited there for an hour, and I asked the prisoner No. 2 to go and call No. 1, and that if he could not get change to bring back the notes. The prisoner No. 2 went out and returned in a short time, saying that the prisoner No. 1 had already received the change for one note, and that he had gone to a greater distance for change for the other. I continued sitting in the shop for half an hour longer, and I again asked the prisoner No. 2 to go and call the prisoner No. 1. He went out, and I remained behind in the shop with the boy. Immediately afterwards the Marwadee boy took up a handful of copper pice under the cash box, and threw them up, scattering them about the floor. I spoke to the boy about throwing the money about, and he rubbed his eyes with his forefingers. Immediately afterwards the prisoner No. 2 returned to the shop with a police sepoy. The prisoner No. 2 pointed to me, and said to the sepoy, "that is the thief sitting down in my shop." I told the sepoy that I had given the master of the prisoner No. 2 two notes of fifty rupees each to get silver for them, and that they had brought a false charge against me. I told the sepoy that the prisoner No. 1 had taken the notes away, and had not returned. The sepoy asked me where I had got the notes. I told him that I had got them from my master to pay the men; and I shewed him the muster roll which I had in my pocket. At the same time or immediately after, the prisoner No. 1 came there, and I pointed him out to the sepoy, as the person who had taken the notes. Two or three other police officers had then arrived on the spot. They took the prisoners and me to the house of the European Constable at the Grant Road. The Constable made enquiry and I told him what I have now stated. He gave me one of the sepoys to make enquiries of my master.

The evidence of Trimbuck Purshotum was corroborated by a Marwadee and a police peon.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until this day (Wednesday).

THEFT.—Suckaram Rama, was placed at the bar charged with stealing certain ornaments of the value of one hundred, rupees the property of Dwarkee woman.

The prosecutrix stated that she is employed as a muccadum of female wool cleaners and lives on the ground floor of a house in New Nagpadda. On the third April instant about twelve o'clock P. M. witness's relation named Bhewoo came to her house and asked her to lend her some jewels. Witness opened a box in which she kept her jewels and missed from it several ornaments. When witness found that a theft had been committed in her house, she sent for her brother named Nadew. On his arrival she stated to him what had occurred. At about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon the said Nadew returned to witness's room with the prisoner in his custody. The prisoner when questioned by witness for the stolen property totally denied the knowledge of it. A short time afterwards a man named Dhooroo Rugoo brought a small bundle, which was opened by a police peon, and witness saw that it contained all the stolen ornaments.

The depositions of two or three other persons were taken in corroboration of what the prosecutrix stated, and the prisoner was after the usual caution committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEBATES ON COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding.
The Honorable Mr. W. E. FRERE.
The Honorable Mr. J. D. INVERARITY,
The Honorable the ADVOCATE GENERAL,
The Honorable Mr. H. L. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Honorable Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON,
The Honorable Mr. M. H SCOTT,

The Council after despatch of other business, proceeded with the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"Before discussing the Clauses of this Bill, it is as well to remind the Council that we have before us in point of fact four Bills, besides a great number of miscellaneous amendments. We have the original Bill which, if I am not mistaken, some of the members still prefer to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. We have that amended Bill, the general tendency of its amendments being to throw less responsibility upon the owners of presses. We have Mr. Robertson's amendments which amount in fact to a fresh Bill, the ruling idea of which seems to be to devolve on those who have to work the Bill, that is, on Government, the task of seeing that no bad cotton comes to market, and greatly to increase the responsibility of press-owners; and finally, we have Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai's amendments, which also amount in fact to a new Bill, in which all the stringent portions of the original measure are omitted.

"I will not anticipate the discussion on the Bill, I would only beg Honorable members to bear in mind the general tendency of the several forms in which the Bill is presented: whether in the interest of the Bombay merchant, the Bombay press-owners, or of the up-country merchant, or of the cotton growing ryots, and to avoid as far as possible that appearance of a patch-work measure which the Bill will assume unless the ruling idea of the several amendments be constantly borne in mind.

"I will further beg the Council to remember that neither form of the Bill can in any way claim the character of a Government measure. I am the more desirous to impress this upon the Council, because I see that the Honorable Mr. Robertson's amendments are sometimes spoken of as "the Government measure," and without in any respect pronouncing an opinion on those amendments, I wish it to be clearly understood, and I am sure the Honorable member himself would wish them to be understood, as not entitled to or claiming to be considered as a Government measure.

"It is not that the Government would shrink from the responsibility of any measure which their duty required them to introduce, but I am sure that those members of the Council who are best acquainted with mercantile affairs would object, and I think most justly, to the Government taking upon itself to draw up and carry through the Council any measure so materially affecting the commercial and agricultural interests of the Presidency, without having good cause to believe that they carried with them the general consent and approval of those who, from their profession, were best qualified to judge of what was really best for the interests of fair trade and honest agriculture.

"It is only necessary to glance through the papers before us to see how widely different are the views of the most experienced men and those who are most deeply interested in the question.

"There are certain fundamental rules which are now generally recognized by the British Parliament and people in dealing with questions of this kind, and among the most clearly defined of those rules is that which prohibits further interference with the natural course of trade than can be proved to be necessary for the safety of the public, of the fair trader, and of those who cannot protect themselves. Government believed, and still believe, that a clear case had been made out for legislative interference, but how far that interference is necessary and allowable proves to be a question of greater difficulty, and regarding which greater diversity of opinion exists than was at first supposed. It is clear that no measure we can devise can have any chance of success unless the grounds of its necessity are very fully established, and the justice of its several provisions placed beyond all reasonable doubt. We have not only to carry with us those whose confirmation is necessary to make the Bill law, but we have to avoid making a measure so stringent that it may defeat itself by the general inconvenience to trade occasioned by working it.

"Under such circumstance it seems to me that it would be peculiarly undesirable to support any measure as a Government measure beyond the point to which the experience of the individual Government members, and the reasons they may be able to adduce shall entitle those opinions to the general support of the Council.

"It appears to me the duty of Government to aid the Honorable member who has so zealously devoted so much time and ability to this important measure, to obtain all the information procurable and throw every possible light on the subject. This I think has been very fully done. It is a further duty to consider all the information and the conflicting opinions submitted with the aid of such light as our official experience may furnish, and to do our best to assist the Council to produce a useful workable measure; this I hope we shall do to-day, and when the Council have come to their decision and the measure has become, law, it will be the duty of Government to see that it is executed as far as its execution may, by law, rest with the Executive Officers of Government. This I venture to promise shall be done. I will now proceed to put the Clauses seriatim."

Mr. SCOTT said that before proceeding with the discussion of the Bill, he was anxious, with His Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks not bearing directly on the Bill, but closely connected with it. The Council would recollect that in the published reports of the Cotton Commission, or rather he should say, in the subsidiary reports submitted by some members of the Commission to their President, remarks were made upon the apparent ignorance of some Government officials on the subject of the cotton frauds. The Commission conceived that they had very clearly defined the extent to which these remarks were intended to apply, but he had been sorry to learn that they had been considered as of general application and that they had given annoyance to several Government Officers for whom the non-official members of the Commission had the highest possible respect, and from whom they had at all times received the best advice and assistance. He wished to state as publicly as possible that the remarks of the Commission were very far from being intended to be of general application, and that the gentlemen to whom unfortunately they appeared to have given annoyance were the very men who of all others had given to the Commission their most effectual assistance.

Section I. of the Bill was agreed to.

On the question that Section II. stand part of the Bill, Mr. ROBERTSON, pursuant to notice, moved that the Section be modified so as to stand as follows:—

"The practice of adulterating or deteriorating cotton by mixing therewith dirt, stone, or other foreign matter, shall be held to be unlawful; and whoever shall be guilty of the same, or whoever mixes cleaned and uncleaned cotton or cotton of different varieties in one bale, or who by exposing cotton to dew or by any other means deceptively increases or attempts to increase the weight of the same, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees for each offence."

Mr. ROBERTSON said that on the first reading of the Bill on this subject, he had objected to the original draft submitted to the Council by the Honorable Mover, on the grounds that it only sought to render punishable that which is punishable by the law already on the Statute Book, namely, the fraudulent adulteration and mixing of cotton, and that for the same reason he was compelled to dissent from the principles of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for it attempted to deal with the mixing of cleaned and uncleaned cotton, and of good and bad quality, &c. only when the adulteration had been practised with a fraudulent intention, and he was of opinion that this was not the manner in which they ought to deal with the question before them. He fully, he observed, recognised in the interests of India and of its cotton trade, the necessity for the adoption of measures for the suppression of practises which must inevitably deprive the country of that trade, so soon as America was in a position to again export cotton to Europe, and whether the practice, in whatever form, of adulterating cotton was followed, whether openly or undetectedly, or fraudulently, it was alike, he considered, destructive to the trade and injurious to the interests of India. He, therefore, thought, that as they were compelled by the exceptional circumstances of the case to interfere in the matter, their object ought to be to entirely prohibit these practices and declare them to be unlawful, and for this reason he had moved the amendment of which he had given notice.

He thought that a declaration prohibiting adulteration in every form, such as that proposed in his amendment, if followed by a system of inspection which would insure the detection of infringement of the law, would entirely put a stop to the practices so loudly complained of; for even if the inspection were not very rigid, the fear of detection which it would produce would check them.

He was aware that it was considered by some not to be desirable to altogether prohibit the mixture of different varieties of cotton, but as the circumstances were such as to call for an interference with freedom in this matter, he thought there was no middle course open, and that no loop-hole of escape should be left which might tend to make the measure under consideration ineffident.

It was for this reason that he objected to the Bill in its present form, because it applied to only those cases of adulteration or deterioration of cotton in which a fraud could be proved to have been attempted.

Now all such cases were, he considered, sufficiently met by the provisions of the Penal Code in Section 415 of which it was said down that:—

"Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do any thing which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, is said to 'cheat.'"

This provision, he thought, together with the illustrations given of it in the Code, met, he thought, all cases in which cotton might be fraudulently and dishonestly tendered for sale, and he was therefore of opinion that the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" in Section II. of the Bill were superfluous. But he further objected to the use of the term fraudulent in describing the practices which it was desired to put a stop to, for the introduction of this term would render the successful prosecution of cases under the Bill difficult and uncertain, because where fraud is charged it is necessary to prove the motive or intention of the parties. This would be apparent by turning to the definition of the word fraudulent given in Section 25 of the Penal Code, where it is stated "that a person is said to do a thing fraudulently, if he does that thing with intent to defraud, but not otherwise." It is therefore clear before a person can be convicted of fraudulently deteriorating cotton, it must be shown that he did so with *intent* to defraud, and that however grossly and systematically the practice of adulteration may be carried on, it cannot be punished unless a fraudulent motive be proved.

The difficult of proving motives is well known, but the use of the term fraudulent raises another difficulty, which is, that in order to sustain an indictment for fraud or "false pretences," as he believed it to be termed in English law, it was necessary, he understood (but if in this he was wrong he trusted his learned friend the Advocate General would correct him) to prove not only that deception had been practised on the purchaser, but that there was also no want of common prudence and caution exercised on the part of the person alleged to be defrauded.

This alone, it appeared to him, would make it almost impossible to obtain a conviction under the Section as proposed by the Select Committee, for he believed as he had observed on the first reading of the Bill, that the merchants were not defrauded when they took dirty or adulterated cotton, and that they knew the quality of the article they were purchasing, but that they bought it because they could get no better, and that the Section as it stood would not meet their cases, for they were not in a position to prove that they had been defrauded whilst exercising common prudence and caution.

He, therefore, considered that as it could not be held that frauds had been committed in the practices of the past season, to stop which this measure had been brought forward, it was a mistake to introduce the term fraudulent into the Section, and he therefore begged to move that the Section of which he had given notice, be substituted for the one recommended by the Select Committee.

Mr. SCOTT said that he found, as he had all along supposed, that there was in fact little difference of aim between himself and Mr. Robertson in relation to this subject. Mr. Robertson wished to denounce all mixing of cotton whatever as unlawful, and to inflict penalties on all those guilty of it. This was a method of dealing with the question that he (Mr. Scott) could not have submitted provision making all mixing of cotton penal had they not known that a good deal of mixing was done without any criminal intent at all—nay, in some cases, such mixing was inevitable. In the Southern Maratha Country, for instance, American indigenous and hybrid cotton might, as Mr. Hart had pointed out, be found growing side by side, and in the same field. Mixtures of these varieties took place as the pods were plucked and wholly without any fraudulent intent. It was obvious, therefore, that there were difficulties on both sides. To pronounce all mixture unlawful and penal might occasion panic and check the growth of cotton. It appeared to the Committee that this was too serious a danger to be rashly incurred, and though they were aware that a fraudulent mixture of cotton by the smaller country dealers was the bane of the trade and an evil which could not be too peremptorily dealt with, they considered that it was better on all accounts that several guilty should escape than that one innocent person should suffer. He must therefore oppose the latter part of the proposed amendment. As to the former part if it were considered necessary, he had no objection to its adoption.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that he considered the qualification introduced into the latter portion of the Clause, as it stood, to be absolutely necessary. The great variety of views which had been expressed on the subject, showed what variances of opinion might exist in any case as to whether the mere mixing of different kinds of cotton constituted a fraudulent act or not. As to the first part of the Clause the omission of the qualification "fraudulently or dishonestly" was easily accounted for. It was obvious that dirt, stones, &c. could not be mixed with cotton with any other than a fraudulent intention. The act here clearly and unmistakably showed the purpose with which it was done, and the law would at once infer such a purpose: but as to the acts described in the second part of the Section it was quite otherwise. The acts themselves might be done without the slightest intention of defrauding any one, or to commit any offence. Such acts, it appeared, were done every day by persons in the exercise of their ordinary right to deal with their property as they pleased, and could not be prohibited except by a most arbitrary interference with private property and liberty. To bring such acts under the cognizance of the Criminal Law, to constitute them penal offences, the evidence of a fraudulent or dishonest intention ought to be clear and convincing. The same reason, he apprehended, applied to the exposure of cotton to dew, &c., with the effect of increasing its weight. Such a mode of dealing with cotton was in itself a perfectly innocent act, not one perhaps which the wisest men would commonly perform; but still one with which the Legislature was not called upon to interfere. It was therefore provided, very properly, as he thought, that the increase of weight accomplished by exposure to dew, &c. must involve the elements of fraud, dishonesty, and deception in order to constitute it a penal offence. A question indeed might possibly be raised as to whether one of the terms fraudulently or dishonestly, was not superfluous; and it might perhaps be argued that the definitions of these words given in the Penal Code, tended rather to obscure and contract than to elucidate and extend their meaning. But though these difficulties existed, it was just possible that the one word would in some cases be found to apply where the other would not. This must be determined in each case according to circumstances. In every case it would have to be considered whether upon a review of all the circumstances taken together, fraud or dishonest intention was apparent; and if it was apparent, the act should be visited with punishment, but not otherwise.

This principle, he considered, applied to the second part of the Section, under discussion. The act therein described, in itself of a dubious character, must derive its force in a legal point of view entirely from the evidence of intention; whereas in the first part of the Section—in the mere form of expression; although their matter had been a subject of previous careful consideration. He would accept with thanks the hints thrown out for the improvement of his amendment by the Honorable member. With reference to the objections raised by the Honorable Mr. Scott, he considered that they had been disposed of by Mr. Anderson. What, he would inquire with that Honorable gentleman, was the object of mixing cotton? It was certainly conceivable that such an act might be perfectly innocent; but he must add, that it was highly improbable that it should be so, and he therefore was of opinion that as the practice was injurious to the interests of the country, it ought to be denounced and prohibited. He would however ask Mr. Scott whether he had consulted any Criminal Lawyer as to the probability of obtaining a conviction under the Section as it stood. He was of opinion that if he had done so, he would have been informed that as it was in the power of the purchaser to inspect and examine the cotton before he took delivery of it, it must be held that he had either bought an adulterated article knowing it to be so, or that at any rate he had purchased it without sufficient care and inquiry, and that therefore no conviction could be obtained. But if, as the Honorable Mr. Scott appeared to maintain, only fraudulent cases were to be dealt with by the Bill, why were not the existing statutes which already sufficiently provided for such cases enforced? why had no attempt been made by bringing forward a single case to ascertain the scope of the present law? and to prove wherein it was defective. But as he had observed on a former occasion, the merchants would not venture to try the experiment, as they feared the dealers might combine to deliver them no more cotton. It was therefore to be feared that the same motives which prevented the adoption of that course would equally obstruct the efficacy of the Section they were considering, if allowed to stand as it was. The only effective remedy was to declare the act of mixing itself a penal offence, and one of the objects he had in view in preparing his amendments on the Section was, that by the simple denunciation of the practice in conjunction with the measures provided for in the subsequent amendments, individuals might be relieved of the onus of becoming prosecutors. He had, as had been noticed, omitted in his amendments any provision for the imprisonment of offenders; this was a point he had previously forgotten to allude to, and he therefore glad of the opportunity he now had to state his reasons for so doing. The reason was that as the Penal Code had already provided sufficiently for the cases of fraud, all such cases could be prosecuted and punished with imprisonment, if necessary, under that Code, but for cases not directly involving fraud, and which he thought ought to be the scope of the present measure, he considered the punishment of fine sufficient, and that if the latter being enforced, if necessary, under the Code of Criminal Procedure was imprisonment. As to the suggestion of the learned Advocate General that any difficulty would be overcome by the use of the word "dishonestly" along with the word "fraudulently" as qualifying the offences in the second Section, he would observe, that according to the definition given of it in Section 24 of the Penal Code, it was equally necessary to prove the intention in the one case as in the other. He would now briefly make remarks made relative to the mixing of two varieties of cotton, he perfectly agreed with Mr. Anderson that by a little care and attention this could be avoided whenever they were cultivated together, but it was not necessary that they should be so cultivated, and he believed that nothing would do more than the prohibition to mix two varieties in one bale to improve the quality of the cotton of this country, that is, a series of acts, and this he conceived would, in most cases, be hard to prove. As to prove the motive, the necessity for which the Honorable Mover had said would make the act almost inoperative.

If the adulteration too, of cotton, by mixing dirt with it was to be declared unlawful, he thought that the other acts for which the proposed amendment provided penalties should be equally declared unlawful.

The PRESIDENT said that there appeared four main points for consideration—*1stly*, as to the express denunciation of the practise of mixing cotton as unlawful; *2ndly*, as to the substitution of a mere mixing of cotton for fraudulent mixture as constituting a penal offence; *3rdly*, as to the mere increasing of weight by mere exposure to dew, &c. or such exposure with a fraudulent intention as a means of increasing the weight of the cotton, constituting a penal offence; and *4thly*, as to the penalty to be inflicted.

It would be desirable, he thought, to bear these distinctions in mind in the discussion of the proposed amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON said that he concurred with the Honorable Mr. Frere as to the necessity of pronouncing the mixing of cotton and its exposure to dew, &c, unlawful, in the same manner as its deterioration by other means. If the one was unlawful the other was equally so, and ought to be denounced in the same way. On the general question of Mr. Robertson's proposed amendment, he thought some such change as the Honorable member proposed would be necessary to make the Bill really effective. As a member of the Select Committee, he had of course signed the Report presented to the Council, and concurred generally in the views there set forth. He might state, however, that at the earlier meetings of the Select Committee his general impression had been in favour of declaring all mixing of cotton illegal. That ground had eventually been in part abandoned for reasons of supposed expediency, in which at the time, deferring to more skilled opinion, he partly agreed. Since then, however, he had given the subject still further consideration, and he could no longer hold the arguments of Mr. Roberts, the force and justice of which had strongly impressed him, though no more than the objections raised by the Honorable and learned Advocate General against the amendment, had convinced him of its necessity. To the premises of that Honorable and learned Gentleman he fully assented; but he must confess that they led him to a conclusion directly the reverse of that at which their proposer had arrived. The Advocate General had said that fraud and dishonesty must in every case be inferred from the surrounding circumstances, that the application of the terms "fraudulently and dishonestly" to any act charged against the offender must in fact be left to the discretion of a jury. Now he felt certain, and he believed the Honorable member would concur with him in that opinion, that on such terms no conviction could be had. Mr. Robertson's amendment removed this difficulty, which had proved fatal to the efficiency of former enactments on the subject, by simply declaring that the mixing of cotton should constitute a criminal act. This might seem harsh; it had even been pronounced an unwarrantable interference with the right of property; but all legislation interfered more or less with property, or with liberty, which was quite as sacred as property. The principle was the general good of the community. But on this principle Mr. Robertson's amendment was he considered, perfectly defensible. Why was cotton mixed? was it for the benefit of agriculture? for the good of the ryot? for the promotion of commerce or for any other desirable end? He contended that it never proceeded or could proceed from any good motive. Even adopting therefore the principle laid down by the learned Advocate General himself, he must urge that such acts were not in themselves of a dubious character, they bore on their face evidence of a fraudulent intention and the law should from the acts themselves infer fraud or at least that "*crassa negligentia*" to which the law always opposed itself. He would admit that an occasional transgression of the proposed enactment might occur through ignorance; but such ignorance might be pleaded and proved; its punishment would be a fine which might be reduced according to circumstances. And he would ask what was a slight risk of this sort as compared with the balance of good to the trade at large that must arise from a thoroughly effective measure. It was better that a few innocent, that is, ignorant persons should be subjected to fine than that a great staple trade of the Presidency should be ruined. As to the right and the conditions of Government interference in questions of this kind, he held, if he might say so without presumption, almost precisely the same views as had been expressed by His Excellency the President. In the last chapter of his great work, Mr. John Stuart Mill, while proving from a profound discussion of the whole subject the general soundness of the "*Laissez Faire*" system, had laid down some great exceptions. Government, he had demonstrated, were bound to interfere for the suppression force and fraud. There were among other exceptions, one minor one of some importance on which Government interference was deemed right, namely, where the consumer was not a judge of the commodity. This seemed to him (Mr. Anderson) to be an analogous position to that of an ultimate purchaser who could not protect himself from fraud practised intermediately between himself and the producer. He thought this would justify legislative interference, but without pressing too much on that point, he would on the broadest general principles contend that Government was not only justified in interfering but was bound to interfere in cases like the present, where not merely the interests of particular individuals, but the welfare of a whole community was jeopardized. And if bound to interfere at all, Government was equally bound to make its interference effectual, nor was it to remain inactive, lest it might perchance, in some few instances, touch those whose chief offence was their ignorance. Mr. Scott had quoted Mr. Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, as an authority for the assertion that cotton could not in many cases be picked without mixing the different kinds of it. He, however, could oppose to this, equally high authority of Dr. Forbes. The different kinds of cotton were readily distinguished in the field; the character of the plants were so markedly different, that they were readily distinguished even at some distance by a person casually riding by. There could therefore be no difficulty in separating different kinds as they were picked; and such a separation, he thought, would be no great hardship to insist on. He, therefore, upon a full consideration of the subject, concurred with Mr. Robertson in the necessity of denouncing and suppressing the practice of mixing cotton. The penalties, he thought, should prescribe fine and imprisonment as alternative penalties; and with this slight modification, he was prepared to vote for it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that with reference to His Excellency the President's division of his amendment into four branches, which might be separately considered, he had no objection to the several portions of the amendment being put in detail. As to the objections raised by the Honorable Mr. Frere to the form of expression adopted in the amendment, he had to observe that in consequence of the short interval between the publication of the Report of the Select Committee and the next meeting of the Council, they had necessarily been thrown rather hastily together, and would therefore be somewhat defective in the mere form of expression; although their matter had been a subject of previous careful consideration. He would accept with thanks the hints thrown out for the improvement of his amendment by the Honorable member. With reference to the objections raised by the Honorable Mr. Scott, he considered that they had been disposed of by Mr. Anderson. What, he would inquire with that Honorable gentleman, was the object of mixing cotton? It was certainly conceivable that such an act might be perfectly innocent; but he must add, that it was highly improbable that it should be so, and he therefore was of opinion that as the practice was injurious to the interests of the country, it ought to be denounced and prohibited. He would however ask Mr. Scott whether he had consulted any Criminal Lawyer as to the probability of obtaining a conviction under the Section as it stood. He was of opinion that if he had done so, he would have been informed that as it was in the power of the purchaser to inspect and examine the cotton before he took delivery of it, it must be held that he had either bought an adulterated article knowing it to be so, or that at any rate he had purchased it without sufficient care and inquiry, and that therefore no conviction could be obtained. But if, as the Honorable Mr. Scott appeared to maintain, only fraudulent cases were to be dealt with by the Bill, why were not the existing statutes which already sufficiently provided for such cases enforced? why had no attempt been made by bringing forward a single case to ascertain the scope of the present law? and to prove wherein it was defective. But as he had observed on a former occasion, the merchants would not venture to try the experiment, as they feared the dealers might combine to deliver them no more cotton. It was therefore to be feared that the same motives which prevented the adoption of that course would equally obstruct the efficacy of the Section they were considering, if allowed to stand as it was. The only effective remedy was to declare the act of mixing itself a penal offence, and one of the objects he had

this Bill, it was only the up-country presses he had in his mind when inserting the clause for licensing packing establishments; but as cotton may be adulterated in Bombay, it was considered that the great cotton presses at the Presidency should be the breakwater to stop and throw back the wave of adulteration. And I observe that this views is also taken by Mr. Ellis, Revenue and Police Commissioner N. D., who states in his letter of 23rd instant to the Chief Secretary to Government "it is precisely at the stage when the cotton is brought to be pressed that adulteration can be checked with the best effect." But though theoretically this may appear to be a good plan, it is practically impossible; and bespeaking the patience of the Council I will explain why. A visit to the presses in the months of January or February affords but a faint idea of the sea of confusion presented in May and June, when every avenue of access is choked with docras either piled up or being taken to the presses, or by bales being carried out for export. The whole force of the different Companies is brought to bear to meet the urgent demands of shippers, while to enable the Companies to keep pace at all with the requirements of the trade, steam-power has been introduced; yet this very period when hurry and confusion are at their height and steam-power is brought to bear to expedite to the utmost degree the rapid outturn of the bales, is to be the time when every bale of cotton is to be carefully and minutely examined! for the Council will be pleased to remember that in the event of adulterated cotton being detected passing through presses, the Press Company's license is liable to be cancelled, and the Company cannot, like shippers, be content with a general inspection of the cotton and of its quality.

"By the application of steam power to the machinery, the Press Companies are enabled to turn out among them as many as 5000 bales in a day, but I would ask the Honorable Mover of the amendment, how many bales a Press Company would be likely to turn out with the fear of a cancelled license attaching to every bale passed through the press, and I would further beg of him to consider what would be the probable effect on the Export Trade of this Port, if the Clause he proposes be added to the Bill. I have little hesitation in stating my conviction that, if this amendment be carried and the onus of quality imposed on the presses instead of pressing 5000 bales a day, they would not press 1000; and in such case, of what use would be all the costly steam machinery applied for the purpose of endeavouring to keep pace with the requirements of the trade, and what would be the condition of the trade itself? It would positively be suffocated by its own magnitude. Sir, with all due deference to the gentlemen who have stated their views on this point, I submit that the Bombay presses are not the places where adulteration can be best detected: you may dam up the Isis, but the current of the Thames is not to be stopped at Gravesend.

"But further, the amendment proposed by the Honorable Mr. Frere provides that "for every bale or package containing cotton adulterated or deteriorated as aforesaid, compressed by any Press," that is to say, *the act of compression being accomplished*. If such pressed bale, contains cotton adulterated, the licensee shall be liable to fine. But how is adulterated cotton to be detected in a pressed bale? The bale is pressed:—clearly, the only way to make such discovery, is by opening the bale! Is the Government Inspector at his own fancy, or on mere suspicion to cut the lashings of a pressed bale, to see if any adulterated cotton has been compressed? and should he do so and discover he is mistaken, on whom rests the expense of repressing the bale, and who is to remunerate the shipper for the delay?

"I would submit to the Council that the provision of this Clause of the Honorable gentleman's amendment cannot be maintained, as it renders a Press Company liable to punishment for an offence, which even if it have been committed, the time for discovery has passed away, the bale containing cotton adulterated has been already compressed, and unless the Government Inspector is at liberty to cut the lashings of pressed bales the provision amounts to mere verbiage.

"I do not consider I need say more to show how mischievous to the interests of the Cotton trade would be the introduction of any such Clause in the Bill, as that proposed by the Honorable gentleman: as well might the English Parliament extend the license system to Stockport and Bolton, and then enact that, in the event of devils dust or mildew being found in piece goods intended for export, the Great Lancashire Mills should be closed.

"On these considerations I oppose the amendment of the Honorable gentleman."

Mr. ANDERSON said that he concurred in the views of the Honorable member and especially in that part of his speech which had reference to the reasons that led to the Select Committee to reject the provision which the Honorable Mr. Frere now wished again to introduce. He quite agreed that in no place could adulteration of cotton be more readily detected than at the presses; but the difficulty was that cotton once pressed could not practically be dealt with, whether adulterated or not. It could never be tolerated that and Inspector of cotton should have power to cut the lashings of a bale once pressed for exportation. A power to open one bale implied a power to open a thousand, and the trade of the Port would thus be placed at the caprice of and individual officer. The amendment was one of those attempts to reduce to symmetry which end by squeezing all life out of the body. The Honorable Mr. Frere had said that the Inspector might stand by and seize adulterated cotton, and that only, after it had been compressed. But the answer of a Press Company in such a case would be, why did you, an officer, whose duty it was to suppress adulteration, stand by and allow this process to go on. When you were silent we were justified in supposing that the cotton was unadulterated. He (Mr. Anderson) did not see that any answer could be given to this defence.

Mr. FRERE explained that the Inspector would be present and would give warning to the Press owner to go on at his peril.

Mr. ANDERSON continued that he had adverted to this fact but the Inspector might at once stop the cotton. He had full power to do so; but if he failed to exercise his power at that stage, it would never do to allow him to step in afterwards and meddle with the bales once pressed, or to interfere between the pressing and the embarking of cotton. If, indeed, a bale of adulterated cotton could always be picked out with certainty, and if the process would not involve greater practical evils than those which it was sought to remedy he should willingly vote for the stoppage of cotton anywhere. But in this case such a course was not practicable, and he must vote against the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he felt considerable difficulty in voting on the Honorable Mr. Frere's amendment. The Honorable gentleman had referred to his amendment on Section XIII. as similar to his own but severer, and he therefore expressed a hope that he (Mr. Robertson) would support his motion. But his (Mr. Robertson's) amendment on Section XIII. contained an important provision whereby the licensee was bound to give notice in the event of any adulterated or deteriorated cotton being brought to the presses, and that no responsibility devolved upon him until he failed to give such notice. This he (Mr. Robertson) considered a necessary precaution in behalf of the licensees, but one of the objects of the latter was to meet the case of up-country presses. All that had fallen from the Honorable Messrs. Tristram and Anderson had but confirmed him in the opinion that here, in Bombay, was not the place to grapple effectually with the evil, and that no difficulty would be felt in Bombay if the pressing and packing of cotton up-country were properly regulated by his proposed amendment on Section XIII. As the Honorable Mr. Frere's amendment on Section VIII. was not intended, he understood, to apply to those presses, he would feel compelled to vote against it,

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said he must oppose the amendment as a substitution for Section VIII. If the amendment had been offered as an additional substantive provision, he might have consented to it; but Section VIII. he considered to be quite necessary. The Honorable Mr. Anderson seemed to think that the amendment proposed to deal with cotton after it had been pressed. This he understood was not so.

Mr. ANDERSON begged pardon. Yes, it was so proposed.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL continued that the offences seemed to him to be totally distinct from each other. Section VIII. as it stood dealt with one offence, that of offering adulterated cotton for compression. The amendment dealt only with the press owner, and did not touch the bringer of adulterated cotton.

Mr. SCOTT begged to direct the Honorable member's attention to the precise wording to the amendment.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL continued that he found the amendment embraced both the offences. Both, he thought, ought to be punished; but it was desirable that each should be more explicitly set forth. It had been contended that the large Companies of Bombay were unlikely to permit at their presses the practices against which the amendment was directed; but the Honorable Mr. Scott had instanced the case of one Company whose wealth had not preserved it from misconduct. They had nothing however to do with respectability, it was their duty to deal abstractedly with the questions before them. In practice a Company was not less liable to err than an individual; and if the individual who offered adulterated cotton was to be punished, so also ought the Company by whose instrumentality he was enabled to carry out his offence.

Mr. SCOTT said that he should vote against the amendment simply because he thought they could do without it; and if they could do without it, it was undesirable, he thought, to near too hardly upon the Press Companies. With reference to the argument of the learned Advocate General, he would remark that there was an essential difference in the case of an owner of cotton who was supposed to know and to make business it was to know the quality of his own goods and that of the Press Company, whose business it was simply to reduce, the articles presented to them into a smaller compass without any examination of the quality.

Mr. FRERE said that he had not heard any argument which showed him that he should be right in not pressing the amendment. The Honorable Mr. Tristram had explained the difficulties that would arise from a minute examination of all cotton offered for compression but such a minute examination was by no means necessary. A very ordinary examination would be sufficient. The Honorable member had said that the number of bales compressed in Bombay would be reduced by the amendment from 5000 to 1000. He (Mr. Frere), however, would be very happy to share the profits still realized on pressing the bales in excess of 4500 if his present iniquitous proposal should be carried. The present Companies if put to any expense would be more highly paid, and if their presses proved insufficient for the work to be done, more would be erected. Considering the vast importance of the object in view, it was not asking too much to require that the Press Companies should examine all cotton which they pressed into bales. The Honorable Mr. Anderson had not understood his views. If an Inspector found that a Press Company did not give him the assistance they were bound to render, he would give the warning, and if that were not attended to, he would then seize the cotton. If it was thought that the Inspectors were in any way to abuse the authority vested in them, a Clause might be introduced to guard against any such abuse. As to the Honorable Mr. Robertsons's proposal that the Inspectors should be sent for and should be bound to come whenever called, he had been opposed throughout to any measure of this kind, as placing too much in the hands of the Inspectors. He had the strongest possible objection to a multiplication of Inspectors, the effect of which would, he thought, be not to promote but to crush the cotton trade. Inspectors like excise officers were generally troublesome people and if they could diminish the number of Inspectors and secure, if not co-operation of the Press Companies at any rate secure themselves from their connivance or supineness, they could secure a firm footing for the only trade they have in Bombay—the cotton trade.

The amendment was then put and the Council divided:—

Ayes—2.

The Honorable Mr. FRERE.
The Honorable Mr. LEWIS.

Noes—7.

The Honorable Mr. INVERARITY,
The Honorable Mr. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Honorable Mr. ROBERTSON,
The Honorable Mr. SCOTT.

The amendment therefore was lost.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI then withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice, and the Section was put and carried.

On the question that Section IX. stand part of the Bill, Mr. TRISTRAM said:—

"Though I am prepared to give the Honorable Mover of the Bill my support in his efforts to restore to the staple trade of this Presidency that character in the markets of the world, which has latterly been nearly lost, it appear to me that there are one or two objectionable Clauses in the Bill, which bear unduly on the Press Companies, and I have therefore, though one of the Select Committee on the Bill, given notice of the amendment which appears in the Orders of the Day. With reference to those Sections of the Bill which relate to licensing presses, it has been considered desirable that Government should possess a register of all cotton presses worked throughout the Presidency, and that a system of surveillance should be kept up, with the view of preventing the practice of adulteration being carried on with the connivance of the owners of up-country presses. In this I concur, but I would state that Sections IX. and X. appear to me to be calculated only to cause expense, and give unnecessary trouble to the Cotton Press Companies in Bombay. If I understand rightly that the provisions of the Sections are to be held as applying to them: and though I have signed the Report, as generally concurring, I do not share in the anticipations of my colleagues in Committee, with regard to the benefit which will accrue to Trade by the provision as set forth in their Report.

"By Sections IX. and X. the owner of every press is bound to place upon every bale compressed by him, a mark which shall be held to be a trade-mark; such mark to be that of his Firm or Company, in letters not less than 1½ inches long, or with some distinctive mark, not less than a foot square. With regard to Section X. the definition a trade-mark is laid down in Section 478 of the Penal Code, and is said to be a mark used for denoting that goods have been made, or manufactured, by a particular person, or at a particular time or place or that they are of a particular quality. I would submit for the consideration of the Council, whether new cotton compressed into shape can be called "goods" and that it has been "made," or "manufactured," or that the said goods can be said to be of any "particular quality," so as to bring the article within the provisions of the Penal Code. This is a point I do not care to press, but it seems to me that in endeavouring to assimilate the case of pressed cotton to the provisions laid down in the Code as affecting goods manufactured, there is some chance of risk in the Bill when it comes to be considered in another place.

"Section XI. of the Bill provides, or the appointment of Government Inspectors, and I consider if any value at all arises out of marking the bales, such value would attach from the mark being known to denote that the contents of the bale had passed the Government Inspectors; and such making should therefore form part of the duty to be performed by the Inspectors, and not by the Press Companies. It seems to be considered that by this provision, every press owner will be enlisted more or less in the cause of the prevention of the adulteration of cotton; but how is the mark of a Bombay Cotton Press Company to affect or afford any guarantee in the Home markets for the purity or otherwise of the cotton? The Liverpool and London Cotton Brokers will doubtless see the name, but that will only tell them by what Company the cotton was pressed, and I do not think they are likely to attach much weight to the information. It is true that certain marks are said to be known to the trade, and goods so marked command a certain amount of preference, because it is known that certain initials are those of certain firms, and such firms are known to be of standing and repute, and are careful, active, and business-like, and that cotton or goods shipped by them are likely to have been carefully examined, or selected with judgment: at the same time such trade-marks are, as we all know, constantly imitated: but a mere Cotton Press Company's brand means nothing more than that such a Company has turned out a compact, well-pressed bale, convenient for shipment, with stout cover and strong lashings.

"It is said, however, that there are instances where Press Companies have become notorious for the practice of pressing all kinds of rubbish, and the Honorable Mover has read to the Council to-day a letter bearing on the point: and it is considered that marking every bale with the name of the press, will tend to diminish such practices. This may be the case: but I would submit in the first place that every Press Company but knows its own interests, and such practices may very well be left to their own deserts, which are sure to attend on them: and in the next that, as I have not intended that the fact of cotton being pressed is to afford assurance of its quality, the making it incumbent on owners of presses to take all the trouble, and bear all the expense of stamping bales pressed at their establishments, is unnecessary and fanciful, and vexatious legislation. The point is not one which affects in any way the principle of the Bill, and I have therefore the less hesitation in pressing the amendment to a division, for as I said before, I am desirous of supporting the Honorable gentleman's Bill in its chief features, and the more so, as I am sure I speak the sentiments of my colleagues and the Committee, that our interest in the Bill, apart from its importance to this Presidency, has derived force from the patience, moderation, and good humour, which has characterized the Honorable Mr. Scott throughout its consideration. For my own part, I consider the Bill is too elaborate, and that by simply declaring the adulteration or deterioration of cotton to be illegal and providing penalties as in the leading Clauses of the Bill, appointing Government Inspectors with full powers to examine cotton, either up-country or exposed in Bombay on the Green, or taken to presses, or in godowns, as in Section XI. and laying an export fee of two annas a bale on all bales exported, to meet the cost of such inspection, all the good required may be effected.

It only remains for me, in pursuance of the notice I have given, to move that Sections IX. and X. be erased from the Bill.

(To be continued.)

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 13th April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Captain Thomas Hayes vs. Lilladhur Vussonjee.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the master of the *Celuta*, to recover from the defendant, a freight broker, the sum of rupees 2,648-5-8, being the difference of freight on 1,500 bales of cotton or 390 tons, between £3 per ton, the original rate at which an order for shipment was given and £2-6-3, the subsequent rate at which the order was relet on the defendant's account. It appeared that the defendant had obtained a shipping order from Messrs. Coupland & Co., the agents for the master of the *Celuta* for 1,500 patent bales of cotton on the 10th July last, to be shipped as required up to the 10th of August at £3 per ton. At the defendant's request about a week afterwards, Messrs. Coupland & Co. inserted the words "to measure 25th instant" at the foot of the order. It was in evidence that the Captain was anxious to measure the coton, and pressed the defendant to let him do so, that he and his Dubash went to the Cotton Press at Colaba where fifty cotton bales were shown to him marked L. B., although he had been told that one hundred would be offered for measurement; that he took measurements for the average of fifty bales, but on his being informed by a muccadum who was in charge of the cotton bales that they had been measured by the Captain of the *Zouave*, he declined to give the measurements to the defendant's broker; that the vessel though not perfectly discharged was able to take in cotton on the 25th July between decks, and that the Captain was ready and willing to measure between 25th July and 10th August and take delivery of the 1,500 bales. That the defendant having failed to carry out his contract, the order was relet on the 11th and 12th August on defendant's account at the best market rate then ruling, viz, £ 2-6-3, and that the market was then falling. It was urged that defendant was merely speculating in freight, for their was evidence to shew that he had about the same time taken a joint order with one Luckmidass Vullubhoy from Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. for 1000 bales for the *Norah Graeme* at £ 3 per ton, that he shipped only 400 bales, and the order was cancelled on the 31st July last on his paying five shillings per ton for the remaining 600 bales.

On behalf of the defendant, it was contended that he was ready and willing to ship the cotton, and that the plaintiff had no right to refuse to give a measurement of any cotton shewn to him, although it may have been the property of a third party. That the defendant had relet his order in small lots, that the cotton was all ready to be measured, but that the Captain was not ready to measure and was anxious to get off with the excuse that the cotton tendered for measurement was not the defendant's or that it had been measured by the Captain of the *Zouave* that very morning; whereas he was bound to have measured whatever cotton was offered to him. It was stated that the Captain having refused to measure, the defendant considered the order was rescinded after the 26th July.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the question before the Court substantially was, whether the breach of contract occurred by the defendant not being ready and willing to ship on account of his order of the 10th July, or whether the vessel was not ready and that the Captain was not ready and willing. Looking at the evidence and the admitted facts, the plaintiff's case appeared to be a true, and the evidence indicated that defendant was anxious to get rid of a losing contract, as the market was falling, and he was unable to relet the shipping order. Even supposing that the vessel was not ready, what object could the Captain have had in the face of a falling market to have said that his vessel could not be ready to take in cargo and that he would not measure? His Lordship thought the fault did not lie with the Captain; but with the defendant, and with the facts before him, it was clear that the defendant was endeavouring to get rid of his liability to perform his contract. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover the difference Rs. 2681 with costs, and interest on judgment up to payment.—*Verdict for plaintiff and costs.*

POONA.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Joshua, Brooks, Barrack-master, Nuggur. Mr. Brooks was for many years Serjeant-Major of the 14th Dragoons, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Riding-Master of the 3rd Light Cavalry. He was a good man, and a brave soldier; and his death will be, generally, regretted.—*Deccan Herald, April* 13.

BENGAL.

THE government have sanctioned the grant of a gross allowance of Rs. 500 per month to the family of the Sarun Rajah for life; their estates having been confiscated by government for taking part in the late rebellion.—*Englishman, April* 3.

IT gives us very great pleasure to inform our reader that Baboo Khetter Mohan Chatterjea has been appointed officiating Civil Auditor of the Presidency in the room of Mr. Sandeman, who has just taken leave. It is saying too little that a better selection could not have been made; for the fact is, that there is no nave gentleman in Calcutta, perhaps in all India, who is so well qualified for the post as Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea. He was for a long time Assistant Civil Auditor of the Presidency, and only, a few months ago he returned from the Punjaub the duties of the Civil Auditor of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government of that Province. And we are confident he will give equal satisfaction in the distinguished post to which he has now been appointed.—*Indian Reform, April*, 3.

MAJOR W. D. Harris, of the late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, now of H. M.'s 104th Foot, has been appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, in succession to Colonel Stisted, C.B., of H. M.'s 93rd Highlanders, whose two years' tenure of the command has expired. Major Harris is a Delhi officer, whose gallant and ready services have been brought to the favourable notice of Sir Hugh Rose, and procured for him this unovenentioned desirable appointment, which he can hold, as usual, for two years.—*Englishman, April* 6.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *13th March*.—"After receiving the Khans and Sirdars, the governor desired them to go to the parade ground under the Bala Hissar and to see the review. Notice was also sent to Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan, requesting him to witness the spectacle as that was the last day of inspection.—The Koomadan of the batallion having been ordered to draw up the men under the Bala Hissar, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan dressed himself in the uniform of his battalion and rode to the place. The governor was inspecting the troops personally when Sirdar Mohammed Suddeek Khan in a tonjon, with about forty sowars, arrived and was very well pleased to see the troops going through different evolutions. The troops were kept out till about twelve o'clock, after which the governor and all the Khans and Sirdars went home.

14th March.—The Governor having been invited by Yoosuf Allee Khan Jemadar to a feast, went to Wazeerabad, and there amused himself all day with hunting.

The following letter from Quazee Ubdoolrahman Khan from the Ameer's Camp, was received to-day by Quazee Meer Fakeer of Cabool:—

'Every thing is going on very well in the Ameer's Camp. The Ameer is very kind to me, as for the Heerat business, it will soon be settled, as for the supplies are falling short in Heerat, and Sooltan Ahmed Jan is very much straitened. Heerat would have fallen long ere this, had differences not arisen amongst the sons of the Ameer."

15th March.—Three Ahmed Zaee Affghans, having stolen some three cows from Shookee village, were followed by the owners of the cattle as far as Kotul, at which place the thieves were overcome by the villagers and wounded, one of the thieves died then and there, and one was caught, while the third made his escape to some neighbouring place. The thief, thus apprehended, was brought before the Governor, who after trying him for a time ordered to be put to death.

16th March.—It was stated in the Toorkistan newsletter, received to-day by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, that a number of aged men from the rulers of Bulkh, Ukhcha, Tashkurghan, and other places had arrived in Tuktabool and spoken to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan about the release of Hakeem Khan, the late governor of Shiburghan, who was a prisoner in Tuktabool. At first Mahomed Ufzulkhan had refused to listen to anything about Hakeem Khan, but on his being offered three thousand goldmohurs, he had promised to write to the Ameer about the subject, provided he agreed, to pay five thousand instead of three. Sirdar Ufzul Khan had also given his word to appoint Hakeem Khan Naib Hakim of Koondez under Ubdoolrahman Khan. A letter from Sirdar Ufzul Khan, it is said, had been dispatched to the Ameer about the matter, and the Kossid had left for the Ameer's Camp via Ferozekoh.

17th March.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been informed by Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, that Meer Hajee Sahib was very ill with fever, made use of the following expression;—'I hope Meer Hajee Sahib will soon recover, I tell you Meer Akhore, God forbid such a thing, but if Hajee Sahib should die there would be a disturbance in Cabool, and as the Ameer Sahib is not here it would be very difficult to keep the people quiet."

Saying this Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan went to see Meer Hajee Sahib, and ordered the Nazir to give an order for two hundred rupees in favour of the Hajee Sahib on the Caboul customs. On his return from the Hajee Sahib the governor went to see Sirdar Mahomed Suddeek Khan, and thence he returned to the Bala Hissar.

18th March.—Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan informed the governor, that by his causing the brothers-in-law of Zurdad, the son of Hayat Kafla Bashee to be put in custody, he the governor would not only get a good fine but have the wife of Zurdad who had run away with a relative, traced. 'To please you, I would have complied with your request, replied the governor, 'but the thing is, that I do not wish myself to be called a tyrant; besides this, if the Ameer was aware of this he would be very angry with me."

Almost all the citizens of Cabool were pleased with the above reply and said, 'the people of Cabool will now pass their lives in security, as the ruler has begun to show justice to all classes of men."

19th March.—The following letter addressed to the governor, was received from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, from the Ameer's Camp before Heerat. 'The Ameer is very much displeased to hear that Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan had put up in his own house in Cabool, you had been advised by the Ameer to give Mohamed Suddeek Khan, a place in the Bala Hissar, how is this, that you have not attended to the Ameer's order? Supposing any disturbance were to rise in Cabool, who would be responsible for it? Please try your best and have Mohamed Suddeek Khan removed to the Dewan khana of Mohamed Ameen Khan in the Bala Hissar.'

On the receipt of the above letter, the governor hastened to Meer Hajee Sahib, and handed over to him the letter he had received from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan.

'I cannot do any thing just now,' said Hajee Sahib, 'now nor would it be advisable to take any measures to have Suddeek Khan removed. Let me but get better, and I will coax the Sirdar by some means or other to go and live in the Bala Hissar.'

20th March.—Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem's letter was received from Ghizneen. It was stated in it that the manufactory of Ahmed, gunpowder maker at that place, had taken fire at night, and about thirty maunds of powder had been blown up.

The manufactory, seven neighbouring houses, and eleven shops had been burnt to ashes. It was lucky that measures were taken in time to put out the fire, otherwise half of the city would have suffered from it. Four gun-powder makers, seven men and one child had died of the fire.

21st March.—This day being the day of the Eed almost all the troops of Cabool were ordered by the governor to be drawn up and to form a street from the Shah Shaheed gate to the Eedgah. The artillery was also out to receive the governor. A jampan was sent to bring the Hajee Sahib to the Eedgah. This having been thus arranged Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, accompanied by the Khans and the Sirdars, went to say his prayers to the Eedgah, and on his return the usual salutes were fired by the artillery.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 9.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the undermentioned Machinery of the S. S. *Scindian*, as it lies at the Victoria Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

One pair 100 Horse Power, Marine Engines, by Scott, Sinclair & Co., Greenock; with spare Copper Pipes, Brasses, &c., and 2 nearly new Boilers.

ALSO, about the same hour and at the same Bunder, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will Sell by Public Auction, a few Bales of Cotton.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rattenwalla Sons & Co., on account and risk of Shaik Mahjee Bewjee, 26 candies Moolian Dhera Cotton, and 46 small Docras of the same Cotton, in all about 36 candies.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Coolings, about 30 Cwts Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BEER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, in a Godown at the Grant Buildings, Colaba,

35 Hhds. Allsopp's Beer.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AT 3 P.M., on the Musjid Bunder.

96 Deal Planks, about 14 to 15 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at the BOREE BUNDER on account and at the risk of Hemjee Umersey, the first purchaser.

400 Bundles 200 cwts. Hoop Iron, ex Ship *Miletus* from Liverpool.

Bombay, 16th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Persian and Cambay Carpets, Table Argand Lamps, Mahogany and Blackwood Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Writing Tables, Kegs of Red Lead, large Carriage Lamps, Plated Mounted, few Cases of assorted Lozenges, Kegs of Iron Rivets, Carriage Axles, several dozen Hand Mirrors, Hand Gloves, a Case of Wooden Pencils, and Pewter Snuff Boxes, a Turner's Lathe, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On or about the 16th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. of the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glassware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round Intwater Cruet Dishes, Handsome 4-light Chandelabra Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, open worked Bottlestands, Chased Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, Half-a-Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "fiddle pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood such as Sofa, Chairs of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single, and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "Charles French" Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and pridieu Chairs, Window Cornices, and Pictures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles &c.,

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English built Brougham with Lamps, Shafts, &c. by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double seated English built Phaeton, with a Pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One Handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of Major MALCOLM, left India for England, consisting of Plated Glass, and Crockery Ware, Military Appointments, two Military Saddles with Bridles, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Also, by order of the President Band Committee of 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Band Instruments, viz:—

2 Cornets, in cases.
2 Trombones, in ditto.
10 Light Infantry Bugles.
1 Clarionet, B flat.

Also two Copper Kettle Drums, if not sold previously by private sale.

A Case New Music Books.

A Case containing Ladies Silk Dresses, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. Sleeves and Collars, &c. &c.

A small batch of Sparkling Champagne, Moselle, and Hock, in quarts, slightly ullaged.

A small lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's Shoes.

Also, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of a Double Barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton, Military Accoutrements, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Avabhe, Widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land with four Storied House, situate in the Hunnoman Gully Lane, Fort, containing 96 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under number 418, and that of Assessment under number 10, the property of Avabhe, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale, or on application to the Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c., COLABA, OPPOSITE THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at his residence, Colaba, the PROPERTY OF W. WILLIAMS, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forest, consisting of handsome Blackwood Household Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoneer, Wardrobe, Screen, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a collection of Books, a few Plants in Pots, and variety of other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single sent, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Rye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of LAMPS, PAINTERS' AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery.

BASSETT & Co.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather Mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Patee Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, freely arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Pattern Scales, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Business Announcements.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3